

MAINE FARMER, AND JOURNAL OF THE ARTS.

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

Vol. VII.

WINTHROP, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1839.

No. 8.

THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

WINTHROP, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1839.

JUDGE GOODALE'S FARM.

We feel much obliged to our correspondent B. B. for the information which he has communicated respecting the farm of Judge Goodale. We have heretofore been aware that Mr G. has long been engaged in the cultivation of fruit trees, and have felt no small interest in his success. There has been, and we believe still is, a belief prevalent in some parts of Penobscot, that fruit trees, such as apples and pears, could not be made to flourish in that section of the country. The long experience and close observation of Mr G. in this business would be exceedingly valuable, and any communications which he would make to the public be of great service. We believe that no other man, so far north, has had so much practice and experience in this pursuit.

In regard to the question whether the Baldwins degenerate here, we will say that they do not seem to come to the same degree of excellence that we have seen them in Massachusetts, both as to flavor and color. There are some other apples, which we could name, that do not come up to the same point of goodness that they do in the Old State. We have seen the effect of the soil upon the flavor of apples.

The Hoyt sweeting, an excellent apple, raised by friend Paine Wingate, in Hallowell, on the East side of Cobscook Lake, comes to great perfection. A scion was taken from this tree and set in an orchard about three miles from it on the West side, but the fruit produced there does not come up to that from the original stock. We have been also assured that apples from the same trees, gathered when the ground about them was uncultivated and *bound out*, as it is called, and when the ground is cultivated, are very different indeed in flavor. If Mr Goodale would lay such facts before the public which in the long course of cultivation in this State he has learned, either by communications for ours or any other paper, or in the form of a small treatise, he will do much good in a good cause.

ASHES AND SALT FOR COWS BEFORE CALVING.

The communication of our correspondent C. B. A. respecting the trouble which sometimes attends cows in the retention of the After Birth, elicits considerable attention, as almost every farmer has experienced it among his cows more or less. On another page will be found a communication upon the subject, from 'Chesterville' which contains a very good recommendation. In conversation with Capt. Pierce of Readfield the otherday upon the subject, he informs us that he makes it a rule to put a vessel containing a quantity of common ashes and salt in their cribs—say about a quart of salt to half a bushel of ashes. The cows lick this, and appear to be very fond of it, and it seems to have a good effect in preventing the trouble in question. Cows will drink strong lye without any apparent injury to them. We once had one that drank nearly two pails full of very strong lye which had just been drawn from a leach, for the purpose of making soap. We never saw any damage arise from this *strong potation*, although we expected to find her soon calling for medical aid. A person who had once been em-

ployed in a "potash manufactory," informed us, that he used to be troubled with the cattle which ran in the enclosure where the building was located. They seemed anxious to drink up the lye, and he once let a yearling heifer drink heartily of some of the strongest that he had. He did not perceive that it did her any injury, although he expected it would corrode her stomach and intestines through.

QUARTER CRACKS IN HORSES.

Our friend W. whose horse is troubled with quarter cracks, asks us a hard question as to the cause of the evil. The remote cause undoubtedly is a brittleness of the hoof, but the immediate cause may be, and probably was some accident which separated the horn of the hoof. They are troublesome things, because every motion of the foot is very apt to open it, and thus prevent a union of the parts. We have seen the following process adapted with success. Sew the hoof together by putting a stitch or two of small tough wire across the crack. Then cut across the crack at the top of it and by keeping the hoof moist it will grow down. The sponge boot formerly in use is a very good article to use in such cases. It is a leather boot put over the horses foot, and lined with sponge, in which was poured warm water, or any other liquor to keep the horn of the hoof moist, and promote its growth.

It is necessary to keep the horse still, and not allow him to travel much, and thereby strain it open and continually retard the healing operation.

Messrs Editors:—I have a horse troubled with what (I think) is generally termed quarter crack's; the chops or cracks are on the inside of the fore feet, about two inches from the centre of the heel, and extend from the upper part of the hoof downward an inch or more—the horse is unwilling to travel on ice or frozen ground, quite lame in one foot, from which some blood occasionally oozes when travelling.

Please state (in the Farmer) the probable cause of the above disease, and the best remedy for cough or common horse ail—and for crippling or lameness in pigs—having moved some fifty or sixty miles, and having a pair of late pigs too tender to drive and too valuable to leave behind; I prepared them as comfortable lodgings as I was able on board my wagon (the snow having failed me) but on turning them out after having arrived here, found them quite lame, and destitute of appetite—by bleeding and giving Sulphur and Charcoal, one soon recovered the other still remained quite lame, but eats tolerably well—having been before troubled with the same disease in pigs, a *sure* remedy than I have yet found is very desirable; and if communicated in the Farmer would doubtless be a general benefit as I think the disease is somewhat common.

I have recently moved "up in the Country" or "up East" if you please; for the purpose of more effectually fulfilling the chief (temporal) end of man, which is (according to the good book) "to till the ground." If you will have the goodness to assist me in curing my horses; (upon which I depend for a team for springs work) not forgetting my pigs; I will endeavor to inform you in the fall "how I've made it" not forgetting mean time to recommend your valuable paper to my good neighbors; who evidently stand in need of agricultural information.

Pittsfield, March 16, 1838.

SICK PIGS.

The other query of our correspondent respecting his crippled pigs we must answer in general terms not having seen the patient.

We should first wash his legs thoroughly with warm water and rub them smartly, ascertaining at the same time if the *oilet* holes are open. We suppose our friend knows that there are two or three little holes on the inside of a pig's legs which the good health of the animal requires to be kept open. We would then shower him whenever the weather was warm enough, putting him in the sun to dry. If this, together with the dosing of sulphur or crude antimony didn't effect a cure, we would put in a rowel or piece of Garget root in his back or brisket. And if that didn't effect a cure we would *knock* him in head. *Hog Doctoring* is not very pleasant business. There is nothing *tamiable* in the patient; no reasoning with him, and if you attempt to operate upon him he will raise as great a clamor as he did when the "devil sheared him." We never saw but one case of the kind that our correspondent mentions, and that was cured by a rowel put in his back near the loins, and a dosing with crude antimony pulverized, about a great spoonful put into his food three times per day.

SEED WHEAT.

Messrs Editors:—The season is near at hand, when our farmers will be preparing their Seed Wheat.—

Among the thousand and one methods which have been practiced for the prevention of smut, permit me to give you my simple remedy. In so doing, I make no claim to originality or presume the process is new to many, yet it may be to some, and as I have tested its virtues for a succession of years I may safely recommend its adoption.

I divide the (newly washed wheat (after having thoroughly drained it) into convenient parcels, and add as much fresh slacked lime as will adhere to the kernel. In this state I generally let it remain about a fortnight with an occasional stirring; but it may remain for an indefinite period without the least injury to the germinating principle of the seed, and may be sowed at pleasure, which is an advantage over most other modes of preparing it. An ounce of prevention is said to be worth a pound of cure and upon this principle I would advise every farmer who would avoid smutty wheat, in the fall after harvest to set up in his barn floors and linters as much of his best wheat as he deems necessary for his seed, so that it may be as hard as pebble stones and as bright as Benton's mint drops. I could name many farmers who adopt this practice, who are never troubled with this great drawback upon their labors. I make no doubt that a fruitful, if not a prime cause of all our smut is in the unskilful manner in which the wheat is harvested and stowed in large bodies, when not in the best condition. By which practice, the wheat is not only injured for seed, but is deprived of much nutritive matter. As it is an immutable law of nature that like will produce like, and as this principle will apply to inanimate as well as animate bodies, it is of much consequence that we should be particular, in the selection of seed, which produces the "staff of life," that care be had that it is not shrivelled and sickly, for it is reasonable to presume that all plants springing from plump, healthy seed, start with vigor—grow larger; produce more, and mature earlier. Acquiring from these premises, in the preparation of my seed I make use of a wire sieve about three

feet by two suspended by cords, the meshes of which separate the larger from the smaller kernels besides cleansing the wheat. In this manner, one man will prepare 25 bushels per day.

Respectfully yours,

HENRY BUTMAN.

Original.

JUDGE GOODALE'S FARM.

Bangor, March 1839.

Messrs Editors:—I do not know whether you have ever been furnished with any notice of the estate of Judge Goodale and his sons in the town of Orrington, some 10 miles South East of this place. If you have not it is hardly in my power, I fear, to supply the deficiency; but having lately had the pleasure of visiting, though but briefly the premises in question, and knowing the interest you feel in the Agricultural and Horticultural welfare of this State, I feel it a duty to commend the case in question to your more special enquiry and notice. The Gentlemen in question are particularly noted for the attention they have paid to fruit trees of various kinds, and for the skill and intelligence which they have brought to their business, and for the success they have generally met with in its pursuit. Judge G. himself has been sedulously engaged in it for something like thirty years, during which time he has perhaps devoted both more expense and time to it than any other man among us,—certainly than any other with a farm of two or three hundred acres besides. Not that his orcharding is or has been carried on upon any very great scale. There are plantations of orchards in your county and your vicinity, larger than his, apple orchards at least: but what I say is still true—that he has taken hold of the matter systematically and scientifically, and tried experiments and preserved his experience. Nor can I doubt from his public spirit and liberality, that he would be happy, if a fair opportunity occurred, to communicate some of the results of his practice to the public.

I am very certain from the little conversation I was able to have with him and comparatively uninformed as I am in respect to the subject in question, not being even a practical amateur, that these hints would be extremely serviceable.

Especially might they save our fruit growers a vast deal of needless discouragement, time, and expense with their trees particularly with the newer descriptions from neighboring States, and from farther abroad. To use a homely phrase, the judge, in these matters has been *through the mill*. He knows what will flourish, and what will not, in our latitude, in various aspects, on different soils, &c. &c. and he also knows what systems of care and culture, are necessary or serviceable in the several cases to the utmost thrift and productiveness of the fruits. I said that his orchard is upon no very great scale. I mean as to the ground covered or the number of trees. I have passed by farms in Old England (Herefordshire) within six months, where they made three hundred hogsheds of cider. The Judge perhaps has as many trees. The beauty and the utility of such things, however is not always proportionate to number and size. The variety of fruits on these premises is unusually great, and they include the best and all the best I presume which can be profitably grown on the soil. I remember Mr G. mentioning that a certain noted species of apple or pear, with which he had taken great pains to no effect, was now flourishing in the highest prosperity on the estate of one of his neighbors, at only six miles distant. Doubtless he has worked off many others, equally to their advantage and his own. So much for a little science. Other men would have been discouraged by such a failure, and the notoriety of their failure would have discouraged every body else.

Still there is as I stated a rich assortment left. There are delicious pears, for instance, for every season of the year. At the Horticultural Exhibition held last fall in this city, thirty-nine varieties of pears and apples were shown as the fruit of this farm—all of it prime. Among the former were the beautiful *Capiaumont* introduced in 1823 by Mr Lowell—ripe in November; the French Napoleon, in February; the Old Harvard, in October; the Bartlett (in the English catalogue *Bon chretien*) in September &c. &c. this last variety as you are aware, is very large and fine. The apple, called "Maidens Blush" is found to thrive better than in Massachusetts or elsewhere. The Ribston Pippin, flourishes well, as do the Golden Russet, and Orange Sweeting and many more. Others again do not flourish so well. Generally the Baldwin seems to degenerate in this quarter. (How is it in Kennebec?)

I could go on with some farther details respecting this place, but my chief object was to call your attention to it, in the hope of your inducing the Judge himself to come out. I shall therefore conclude my hasty sketch by reference to a notice of the plan not long since published in the "Mechanic and Farmer" of this city, the Editor of which paper visited the Judge. Supposing that the article may have escaped your notice, I beg leave to quote what he says on one or two minor points:—

"The neat and well constructed rack for feeding sheep appeared to us a great improvement, not only a matter of economy in the saving of fodder, but inestimable on account of the neat and clean manner in which the sheep are kept by preserving the wool from being filled with seeds, straw, and chaff. The rack is arranged upon each side of the building a few feet from the walls, for a passage while the sheep are allowed to occupy the centre. By first throwing the hay into this passage the sheep are fed at the rack, the hay being placed on an inclined plane towards the rack, while upon the other side, or where the sheep feed, a sort of box, with an inclined plane leading from the rack is fitted, so that all the loose hay drops into this box and slides back into the passage way.

This is rather an imperfect description but the best we can give of it. We think this mode should be adopted by every shepherd.

The granary is quite a curiosity and the rats and other animals may give up as being fairly outwitted. It is constructed upon posts, about four feet from the ground, and on the top of each post is a large flat stone, that effectually vetos any attempts of rats or mice to gain ingress, and the steps being hung with a hinge and lifted against the door, makes the whole secure and safe." B. B.

Original.

Messrs Editors:—In the Farmer of March 16 I read a communication signed C. B. A. asking for information respecting the cause, remedy, and prevention of the "retention of the after birth" in cows.

As to the cause, and remedy I shall say nothing at this time. But as "one ounce of preventative is far better than a pound of cure," I prefer to pursue a course which is an absolute prevention of any trouble—found so by many years experience, which is simply this; Give a cow one quart of rye daily for one week before calving. Half a peck of potatoes daily for 10 days or a fortnight before hand, has answered the purpose exceeding well. But I think the rye much preferable. I think it a certain prevention, and recommend to all concerned to try it.

Yours respectfully,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Chesterville, March 20 1839.

The value of green vegetables as manure was strikingly proved by me in the spring of 1833. I had a trench opened of sufficient length to receive six set

of potatoes; under three of these I placed green cabbage leaves; but the other three had nothing but the soil. When the crop was dug up, the plants over the cabbage leaves yielded about double the produce of the others. J. D. PARKES.

Farmers' Cabinet.

DEPARTMENT,

Conducted by M. SEAVEY.

BREAD STUFF IN MAINE.

In our last paper is a few remarks on the amount of bread stuff raised in this State, we observed that the amount of all kinds would not fall short of four bushels to each inhabitant, which would be sufficient to supply the State for the year. Some persons doubt whether this estimation is sufficiently high, which has led us to look over the data in our possession, and make a more minute calculation. Wheat is calculated to weigh 60 lbs. to the bushel; Corn and Rye 54 lbs.—Barley, Buck-wheat 48 lbs. The bran from either of these articles if they are properly ground, will not exceed five pounds per bushel, which will leave of wheat 55 lbs. corn and rye 49 lbs. and barley and buck-wheat 43 lbs. of meal and flour suitable to make into bread, and as the proportion of wheat is so much greater than the two latter articles, that we shall estimate the whole at 50 lbs. to the bushel which we think will be very low.

Now in converting this into bread any one who will take the trouble to try it, will find that six pounds of good flour will make about seven and a half pounds of bread—six lbs. of Indian, or Indian and rye meal mixed, will make over eight and a half pounds of bread. The other articles we have never tried, and can only say that we are told that they gain as much as Indian or flour. Now we will allow six pounds of meal to make eight pounds of bread, or the four bushels to make 263 lbs. which will be but a fraction short of three fourths of a pound per day to each individual in the State.

This we presume, is as much bread as is consumed by persons generally, taking men, women and children as families are usually constituted. Farmers & laboring people eat less bread commonly than people of more sedentary habits as it is considered not so hearty as meat, and they cannot endure so much fatigue on a meal principally of bread, as on a meal of meat and potatoes. This however, is directly opposed to our own experience on this subject.

FARMER'S CALANDER FOR APRIL.

EARLY POTATOES. To raise Early Potatoes, take about a bushel of potatoes and a box large enough to hold one and a half or two bushels, put some earth in the bottom, and then as many potatoes as will lay in a single tier—cover with dirt and so on, placing alternately a layer of earth and a layer of potatoes, until your box is nearly full, and set them in a convenient place in your kitchen, occasionally throwing a little tepid water on the top to prevent it from becoming dry. As soon as the weather and ground are suitable, prepare a place to plant them and take your box to your garden and turn it upside down, when you will find that your potatoes have sprouted, perhaps 2 or 3 inches. Handle them carefully so as not to break the sprout, and with as much dirt as will adhere to them place them in the drills and cover them. They will be up in a few days, and ripen much earlier than those taken from the cellar and planted. Some prefer placing the box in the barn, and instead of earth, cover them with unfermented horse manure, and litter which will soon grow warm and cause them to vegetate.

FRUIT TREES. Look into your orchards to see that your trees are not getting covered with moss and lice, and becoming covered with cankers. If they are affected with any of these evils make a strong ley of wood ashes, or by dissolving potash in water, and wash them with a brush or cloth, scrubbing them thoroughly, which will remove any disease of this kind, and give the bark a bright green and healthy appearance. A pailful of old pickle thrown round the roots is a fine thing to destroy the

eggs of grubs and other insects that may have made a deposit in that region.

EARLY PEAS. Fessenden says the Charltons are not only very early, but great bearers, and excellent peas for the table; and are therefore equally well fitted for the early and forward succession crops, and inferior to few even for the main summer crop. They should be sown in drills about one inch deep in soil moderately rich but fine and well mixed up. Strong unfermented manure should not be used, but if any be necessary, use decomposed vegetable matter. A pint of the small kind will sow a drill 30 yards long. They should be sown as soon as the frost is out in the spring, without regard to the moon or the tide.

COWS.

Capt. Francis Perley an experienced farmer of this town informs us that he has some years since had much difficulty with his cows, in the way named by "C. B. A." in No. 5, but since he has adopted the mode of supplying them with salt liberally a few weeks before the time of their calving, he has had no difficulty. And he further states that he has never known a cow that was supplied with salt to have any trouble except in case of serious injury.

We have examined the White Mulberry trees advertised in another column, by Elijah Wood. They are in fine order, and he is disposed to sell them at a price which cannot fail to be acceptable to a purchaser.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING. The adjourned meeting of the Ken. Ag. Society, will be held at the Masonic Hall in this village on Wednesday next, at ten o'clock. It is desired that there be a full attendance, as some subjects of importance are to be considered.

We have recently copied our direction book, and it is possible some name may be omitted. If any one of our subscribers should not receive his paper he will please let us know of it.

The address of Dr. Bates has taken the place of some valuable communications this week, but it is an interesting article, replete with sound practical instruction, and should be attentively read by every farmer in the State.

We are in want of 20 copies of No. 4 of the present vol. of our paper.

Any person who do not intend to keep a file, shall receive the subscription price if they will send them to us.

According to our present arrangement, a portion of our papers are prepared in season to leave Augusta on Saturday morning. We shall be very much obliged to Post Masters who receive a mail from Augusta on Saturday if they will give us notice of the fact, and we will forward our paper to their office accordingly.

AGENTS.

Andover, Joseph Simpson.

Bangor, Messrs J. & J. True; Bradford, Capt. David Seavey; Bucksport, Henry Silsby; Bowdoinham, James M. Hatch; Bath, Thomas Eaton P. M.; Byron, L. L. Stockbridge P. M.; Buckfield, William Bridgman M. D.

China, B. Libby P. M.; Corinna, James Haws P. M. Charleston, Thomas H. Norcross; Canton, Ira Reynolds; Cambridge, Isaac S. Hooper.

Dover, M. Mitchell Esq.; Dixmont, R. D. Crooker P. M.; Damariscotta Mills, Joseph Haines; Dixfield, &c. J. H. Jenne.

Etna, E. Moxley.

Farmington, Jos. Johnson P. M.; Farmington Falls, A. B. Caswell P. M.; Foxcroft, Moses Sweet P. M.

Guilford, L. Howard; Greene, Elijah Barrel; Gilead, Thomas Peabody P. M.

Harmony, Philander Soule; Hallowell, A. B. & P. Morton; Hope &c., George Pease; Hartford, Winslow Hall.

Leeds, Abiather Richmond Jr.; Lubec, H. G. Balch; Lagrange, Thompson Trott Esq.; Lewiston, Wm. Garcelon, Esq.

Monson, A. Davidson M. D.; Milo, C. G. Foss; Minot, Osgood Robertson.

Newburg, E. Bickford P. M.; North Dixmont, E. Jenkinson P. M.; Norridgewock, Hon. Jas. Bates; North Yarmouth Centre, E. G. Buxton, P. M.

Orrington, Warren Ware P. M.

Page's Mills, Moses Fiske; Paris, Alonzo King; Portland, S. H. Colesworthy; Prospect, Hon. S. S. Hegan; Palermo, Deacon S. Tucker; Phillips, J. Prescott M. D.

Passadumkeag, Isaac P. Haynes; Perry, W. D. Dana.

Readfield, Thomas Pierce; Rumford, John E. Rolf.

South China, A. H. Abbot; Skowhegan, L. Kidder P. M.; Strong, Capt. E. Hiscock; Sangersville, Edward S. Fowler; Sidney, Enoch Swift.

Thomaston, J. O'Brien Esq.

Union, John Little.

Vassalboro' Thomas Frye.

Wilton &c., Adam Mott; Weld, George Goodwin;

Wales, L. P. Parlin, M. D.; Week's Mills C. A. Russ, P. M.

The above list is hastily taken from our book, and it is possible, that we may have missed some of our agents. If any one does not find his name on the list he will please give us notice. In those towns where we have a requisite number of subscribers and have no agents we shall feel obliged to the Postmasters if they will act as agents, or forward us the name of a suitable man for that purpose.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

Hoven.—Cattle that have eaten too much green or succulent food and are thereby puffed up or swollen are said to be hoven. The remedy that is usually applied is to stab the animal with a pen-knife, just back of the ribs, about an equal distance between the hip bone and last rib, but some persons are rather afraid to perform this operation, lest some accident should result from it, we insert the following which we are told is a good remedy and perfectly harmless.

3-4 of a pint of Sweet Oil, and a pint of melted butter or hogs lard, well mixed together and poured down by means of a bottle. The animal should be gently walked round the yard. It seldom fails of giving relief in 15 or 20 minutes. If it does not, let the dose be repeated.

Hoof Ail.—This disease is generally brought on by hard driving cattle on hard or muddy roads. The first symptom is lameness. When this is noticed the foot on examination, will be found to be in some degree inflamed and swollen.

Wash the foot in pickle strong as you can make it. This has frequently proved effectual, but if it does not an ointment made of corrosive sublimate and hogs lard, rubbed in the slit between the hoofs is a good remedy. If it is neglected, the parts between the hoof will become very dry and horny in which case the hard part must be cut out and the wounded flesh cured with healing ointment.

To purify Tallow for Candles.—Take 5-8 of tallow, and 3-8 of mutton suet; melt them in a copper chaldron, with it mix 8 ounces of brandy, one of salt of tartar, one of sal ammoniac two of dry potash. Throw the mixture into the chaldron, make the ingredients boil a quarter of an hour, then set the whole to cool. Next day the tallow will be found on the surface of the water in a pure cake. Take it out and expose it to the air for some days on canvass. It will become white and almost as hard as wax. The dew is favorable to its bleaching. Make your wicks of fine even cotton; give them a coat of melted wax, then cast your mould candles. They will have the appearance of wax in a degree and one of them (six to a pound) will burn fourteen hours and not run.

To destroy ants. The farmer, when he manures his land, if he will use ashes, lime, salt or sand, will not be troubled with those insects. Dr. Rees' Cyclopaedia recommends boiling rain water with black soap and sulphur, and saturating the ground with it, which is infested with ants.

To destroy lice on cattle. A decoction of tobacco will destroy lice on cattle and calves, but care should be taken that it is not used too strong or in too large quantities.

SUMMARY.

STEAM NAVIGATION.—The steamer Huntress has been again chartered for the coming season, to ply between Boston, Gardiner and Hallowell, touching at Bath &c. We learn that she has been thoroughly repaired, and furnished with a new boiler, and will be commanded by Capt. Kimball. She will commence her trips as soon as the season will permit.

The steamer Bangor has made her first trip to Frankfort. She has been newly painted and is again under the command of her former efficient commander Capt. S. H. Howe.

PEACE DECLARED. The alarming "symptoms" of fever which have been manifested in our body politic during the past winter, and created great doubts among the political doctors whether they should resort to bloodletting or not, have subsided—the nurses are discharged and the phlebotomists sent home without tapping a single vein. The cooling lotions and soothing anodynes, applied by Dr. Scot, have had the desired effect. In plain English, Hon. John Fairfield and Hon. John Harvey, through the intervention of Hon. Winfield Scott have concluded to agree to certain stipulations respecting the trouble on the boundary and each call his forces home and let them go about some better business. The following is the substance of the stipulations.

[Extract from Gen. Scott's letter]

That, in the hope of a speedy and satisfactory settlement, by negotiation, between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain of the principal or boundary question between the State of Maine and the Province of New Brunswick, it is not the intention of the Governor of Maine, without renewed instructions from the Legislature of the State to attempt to disturb, by arms, the said Province in the possession of the Madawaska settlements, or to attempt to interrupt the usual communications between that Province and her Majesty's Upper Provinces; and that he is willing, in the mean time, to leave the question of possession and jurisdiction as they at present stand;—that is Great Britain holding, in fact, possession of a part of the said territory, and the Government of Maine denying her right to such possession; and the State of Maine holding in fact, possession of another portion of the same territory, to which her right is denied by Great Britain.

To the proposition Sir John Harvey replied as follows:—

The undersigned Major Gen. Sir John Harvey, lieutenant Governor of Her Britannic Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, having received a proposition from Major General Winfield Scott of the United States army, of which the foregoing is a copy, hereby, on his part, signifies his concurrence and acquiescence therein.

Sir John Harvey renews with great pleasure to Major General Scott, the assurances of his warmest personal consideration, regard and respect.

J. HARVEY.

Gov. House, Frederickton,
New Brunswick, March 23 1839.

Copies of the above papers having been submitted to the Governor of Maine, he added the following to another copy, which has been transmitted by General Scott to Sir John Harvey.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Augusta, March 25, 1839.

The undersigned, Governor of Maine, in consideration of the foregoing, the exigency for calling out the troops of Maine, having ceased, has no hesitation in signifying his entire acquiescence in the proposition of Major General Scott.

The undersigned has the honor to tender to Major General Scott the assurances of his high respect and esteem.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

Awful news from Gaudaloupe—upwards of four thousand killed.—A slip received from the New-Orleans Bulletin, dated March 8, says:

From our files of Havana papers received yesterday, we learn that the earthquake recently experienced in Martinique and other windward Islands with such fearful consequences, has had still more disastrous effects in Gaudaloupe. There the victims extracted from the ruins of buildings are stated to have exceeded four thousand! This truly appalling intelligence is received through the Captain of the American brig Madrid from Barbadoes, which arrived at Trinidad de Cuba about the 6th ultimo. We wait the details of this visitation with impatience.

Murder of an American Consul. It is stated on good authority that Mr Langdon, the American Consul at Laguna de Terminus (Mexico,) died from the effect of blows inflicted upon him by order of a magistrate of that place.

As it should be. A law passed by our Legislature at its recent session, exempts from attachment execution and distress, a yoke of oxen, provided the owner has raised them from calves. This will enable many poor men to do the work on their farms with greater facility, and be the means of having a great many more oxen in our State. They should however, exempted hay enough to keep the calves on until they become oxen.

List of payments next week.



AGRICULTURAL.

ADDRESS.

Delivered before the Somerset Central Agricultural Society, by DR. JAMES BATES.

GENTLEMEN:—When I sat down to comply with your request that I would speak to you on the present occasion, I felt the embarrassment of the lover who is about, for the first time to address his mistress. Like him I was head and ears in my subject and equally at a loss as to the *whereabout* or to the *how* to hitch on.

I shall, however, in the first place, offer you my most heart-felt congratulations, that we have after so many years of slumber, aroused ourselves to the importance of combined efforts to promote the prosperity of the great interests of agriculture; and that our infant labors give promise of such desirable and important results.

Having done so, I beg leave to adopt the mode, according to my humble measures of a gentleman,* now holding a high place in the councils of our nation; who on a certain memorable occasion, declared his intentions "to address his audience on matters and things in general." I will endeavor, however, to confine myself to subjects either immediately or mediately connected with agriculture.

The very fact that we have associated ourselves for improvement, is an acknowledgement of imperfection. It is proper that we should be aware in what that imperfection consists, in order that we may apply the proper remedy and seek appropriate helps.

In Books, addresses and periodicals on agriculture, we too often meet with sweeping aphorisms, which no doubt appear to those who hold them forth, as incontrovertable axioms; & as such, applicable to the conditions of every class of cultivators of the soil.

Some of these *broad cast* assertions I shall examine; but before doing so I wish to establish in the minds of all, a truth in political economy, which I doubt not is already familiar to most of you, however, feebly it is acted on; and the observance of which will be found indispensably necessary to all agricultural prosperity.

In the first place, if I expend money or anything of value for a man to ride behind my carriage—to play on a musical instrument—or to amuse me with his mimicry, or for ardent spirits, which do me no good, or at most pamper a useless appetite—nothing remains of all these productions to benefit any human being, and of course all the time expended in the production is lost to the world. 2nd. If I expend my money or other things of value for pictures or statues or monuments—the same thing is true, with this difference, that some proof of the expenditure may remain, which posterity may approve or condemn, as they may judge the act worthy or otherwise. The real advantages to society may be as useless as the mind of the musician or the antics of the mountebank.

3rdly. And here comes the rule to which I have alluded, and which should aid every prudent man in every appropriation he makes.—That is, to lay out as little as possible, which will not, in all probability reproduce as much as is expended, and, if possible, an increase of value. For instance, if we pay money for land, fences, buildings, labor, manure, &c. we should

manage the transaction with a view to this process of reproduction. If we adhere rigidly to this rule, the difference in the prosperity of one man and another, under divine providence will depend on the individual situation, and the judgment with which the expenditure is made.

Taking it for granted, that every man, who has interest enough in the subject, to unite in a society for mutual improvement, wishes to make the most of the means he possesses; I now proceed to speak of what I consider mistaken notions, of those who write and speak on the subject of agriculture.

It is in the mouth of almost every one, "that we attempt to occupy too much land, and that a small farm is better than a large one."

Now this may or may not be true, according to circumstances—whether a man's farm be too large or too small, depends on so many and such various circumstances, that no sweeping proverb can possibly reach the case. Perhaps, nothing has so much weight in determining this really important question, as the relative value of land and labor at the place to be judged of. Should a farm be situated near a city and cost one hundred dollars the acre, it would be proper to expend much for labor and manure, so as to produce the greatest possible profit from the small sized farm. That is, depend more on the expenditures *on the soil* than on the soil itself for reproduction.

On the other hand, should a man be situated far in the interior, where land equally good by nature can be had for one tenth of the price; common sense should dictate that he should depend as much as possible on the ability of his soil, spending as little on labor as is compatible with keeping his fences in repair and his soil moderately improved. That is, make the soil do as much as possible with the least proper expenditure of labor. Another mistake which those commit who are willing to benefit the world, is, that they speak as though their own situation in the world was the proper measure for every other. That their standard, like the bed of Procrustes was exactly the proper length and that every man should be stretched or cut to suit it. Whereas, in making up his opinion on what course to pursue, each man should take into consideration the nature of his soil, his position as to market, and the probable demand of the market for the products of the soil.

One man has been successful in growing wool, and he recommends to all men to grow wool.—Another has been prosperous in raising stock and he makes a fascinating row of figures, showing the profits in his business. Another has fattened hogs and the credit side of his account transcends all reasonable belief—and he recommends his occupation to every body else. One man has a grain farm, and with him nothing looks prosperous, but fields of wheat and barley.

Every one of these, will fortify his opinions by the most flattering accounts of his own success in his particular branch. And if we should consult only his profit side of the ledger, it would be impossible to come to any other conclusion than that he must suddenly be a rich man.

Not in one case in a hundred, do we find all, even of the most important items placed in the charge side of the account. Nothing is more common than to have the rent or use of sod, and even of manure entirely left out, or to be included in the amount denominated clear profits.

Add to this, that these important results, which appear so imposing on paper, are only so many extreme cases, which, if fairly stated, would form no safer rule of action, than would these unusually freaks of nature, which happen but rarely, and at uncertain periods.

It may fairly be doubted if these highly colored pictures of agricultural success, with which our periodicals are constantly garnished, are not

productive of more evil than benefit, and whether the almost certain failure in every attempt to reach the standard has not rather a tendency to discourage honest effort, than to excite continued judicious endeavors. I am in favour of a high standard of excellence in every thing, in which emulation and imitation are laudable; but in all worldly matters, I would have the standard below the clouds, and created on the common arena of mortal action. In agriculture, I would have it recommend the employment of such means as come in the way of large classes of the community, and such as it would be proper for judicious and prudent men to adopt. For whoever shall adopt for his standard those hot-bed anomalies, produced by means in the hands only of a few, and these, perhaps, so expensive that no prudent man can with safety use them, will inevitably find himself, sooner or later following a "Will-o-the-wisp"—experiencing disappointment at every turn.

Let us, my friends in our endeavors to improve ourselves, and in our efforts to benefit our brethren, in the subject before us, strive to consult that common sense, which I humbly trust a kind Providence has bestowed on most of us, in no very stinted measure.

This is the only sense it is safe to trust in the every day occupations of life. He who consults *refined sense* and *exalted sense* in the cultivation of his farm will inevitably arrive at the situation of the professional man, who read all books except those which treated of the occupation by which he got his bread, so that at fifty years of age he found himself with no bread to eat.—Lest we should charge an undue proportion of our want of success on those, who in some sort are looked on as instructors in the art of agriculture, and in order that we may see that a pretty full share of the numerous failures which all of us, have more or less to deplore are chiefly produced by ourselves, I shall confine my remarks to three general heads.

First, a want of judgment in adopting the subjects to be cultivated and the proper mode of doing it, best adapted to our soil and situation as to market &c.

Second, a defect in *head work* which should enable us to bring about the greatest results with the least amount of labor and expense.

Thirdly, improvidence in procuring and keeping in order and in their proper place those implements, which shall enable us to produce the greatest results from any given effort.

Under the first head so far as position or market is concerned, I have only to observe that I consider the members of this society, generally placed in a kind of doubtful territory, where it makes but a cent's difference whether they wait at home for the purchaser or seek him elsewhere; and which way the cent shall preponderate every one must determine by his convenience or his necessity. Far different however, are my impressions as to our selection of what is best suited to our various soils.

It is believed that Central Somerset, (and by the way that is all which now remains of it,) contains every variety of soil, or very nearly so which can be found in New England. How necessary then that every farmer here should be a thinking man, and closely scrutinize every acre of soil he possesses, that he may judge of its capabilities and its peculiar adaptedness to this or that mode of cultivation.

Some farms possess such a variety of soils as to require the adoption of almost every kind of useful vegetable and animal, to produce the most favorable results. And under the superintendence of a judicious and skillful man, such a farm is probably the most desirable of any. On such a farm, all its parts being judiciously cultivated and stocked with the vegetable and animal suited to each portion of soil, no circumstances of cold or heat, wet or dry will be likely to produce a total failure. Whilst the same farm under the mismanagement of a thoughtless sloven,

*The Vice President

who would mow his arable land ten years in succession because it was smooth—pasture his wet and low grounds because they were rough or in bushes and old logs—ploughing an acre here and half an acre there, planting turnips, or barley, where only potatoes or oats would grow, will be totally unable to “make both ends meet” as the saying is; and will have the privilege of making himself gloriously miserable by grumbling over bad seasons, hard times, and no money to pay taxes.

Farms possessing every variety of soil, however, are “few and far between.” Far the greater number are wholly composed, or have a preponderance of the stony, wet soil, with a subsoil of hard pan, or are light loams, more or less sandy, with subsoils of clay, or alternate layers of sand and clay.

Farms of the former class are much the most numerous with us. Where highly, esteemed and sought after by our first settlers, and I doubt not will be by our last, if properly managed by this, and succeeding generations. Of late years there has been a general outcry against this class of farms, which it is to be hoped is more owing to improper management in the cultivators than in the soil itself. It is idle to suppose a thin layer of so even soil, open and free, resting on a wet, cold, hard pan, will for any length of time produce those grains & grasses adapted only to a dry, warm mould. On the contrary, bunches of wild grass and every lowland weed will so render such fields nearly worthless for pasturage or mowing. Under these circumstances finding repeated ploughing did not remedy the evil, some have pulled up stakes, to use a homely phrase, and gone to the far, far west, the Eldorado of the discontented sons of the pilgrims.

What is to be done in such a case? With a view to convenience, I shall, as I go along, place my opinion of the remedy in close connexion with the disease.

The man thus situated has toiled many a weary day, in beating stones and walling and fencing his farm; and it may be has fondly looked forward to a day when this annually returning toil would be finished; and a respite, succeed to the weary task. My friends there yet remains on our farms a labor of preparation to be performed by our sons and our sons' sons.

One or both of two things have yet to be done on such soils. Either they must have deep ditches ploughed and thrown out in the most depressed parts, and the stones, raised by frost and the plough, thrown in and covered with the soil thrown out, or subsoil ploughing practiced, or perhaps in many cases both will be needed—Some who hear me may not understand what is meant by subsoil ploughing. I will explain.—Two ploughs are required; the first, of the common form, the other having share land-side and coulter, but without mould board. A furrow is cut with the first in the usual manner. Then the other follows, loosening the subsoil, but not throwing it out. On this, the next furrow is turned and so on, stirring the soil and subsoil to 10 or 12 inches. The object, and the effect will too readily approve itself to the good sense of every farmer, to need any comment from me.

Suffice it, that this mode has been too thoroughly tested, both in Europe and America, to leave its utility a matter of conjecture. It must be apparent that such farms are best suited to the grains; and increase of wealth must principally be looked for from the hand, the dairy and flock. Some have renewed the fertility of their mowing fields on such farms, by pasturing three years with sheep. I doubt not in many cases it will answer as well as any mode which can be devised, being attended with no expense.

There are many farms in this country, almost every acre of which is arable and easily wrought with the plough. At the first glance these would be pronounced emphatically grain farms. But whether they are, or at least whether they are to remain so, will depend on the most vigi-

lant and judicious management of their owners. These soils are high and warm—respond readily to the use of proper measures—retain them but a short time—demanding a rapid succession of crops of rotation, and this rotation, like that most admired by politicians in office, should tend constantly from the less profitable to one more enriched. Such lands should rarely be renewed more than two years after seeding down; if not then ploughed they should be pastured until their turn comes for that operation which in no case should exceed two years longer if the land is to be kept from deterioration. Such farms are not naturally adapted to growing, but by a moderate effort of art, can be brought to that use in a very profitable degree. The frequent use of the plough keeps the grass roots young and the feed tender. When the grain fields are cleared, sheep will rapidly fatten by gleanings them. Roots are so cheaply grown that with the small amount of hay and the abundance of straw which such a farm should produce, much stock and many sheep may be profitably fed.

But is such the usual course pursued with such land, is this attention to a judicious rotation of crops, and light, but constant dressings, usually attended to among us? I fear not—and unless this thing be immediately attended to, and the present mode of sapping weak lands, because they are so easily tilled, abandoned, this valuable class of farms, which of late and I may say last of all, came into so high repute: will be the first to sink lowest in the classes of productive soils.

We have spoken of these classes of farms, First, that which nature has fitted with every advantage.

Second, that best suited by nature to grazing, and Thirdly that best suited by nature to grain. We have examined their general defects by nature and bad management, and spoken of some of the general remedies for those defects.

It is time to glance at our second division, viz; that want of head work which should enable us to produce the greatest effect from any given means.

Sometimes the difference between a good house wife and a bad one, consists in the good one knowing how to carry and fetch. Just so it is with the farmer: the idea may be illustrated a thousand ways every year. Do I see a man ploughing up little patches all about his lot, some square some oval, some triangular—often oblique to his line fence? That man may carry very well, but he will usually return empty.—Do such men consider that one acre in an advantageous shape can be ploughed quicker than half an acre which lies in no shape to be described?

Lay your furrows as straight and as long as the nature of your grounds will permit, and your labor in almost every process on that piece will be facilitated by the shape of the plot. The same observation is applicable to fencing. Every piece of land which is susceptible of cultivation, should be so fenced as to admit of an advantageous shape for that operation. Much diversity of opinion exists as to large fields and small ones. I take it to be a question of head work in a great measure. It should be settled by comparing the expense of building and maintaining fences, with the probable advantages and convenience of small fields. The situation of individuals, in this respect, will be so various, that scarcely any general rule will be pertinent to all. I shall only hazard the opinion, that large fields well fenced will be better than small ones badly secured. Another example of poor head work is guessing, when certainty might be easily and profitably secured. For instance, how many men guess at the size of the several pieces of ground they are about to plant or sow, for one who ascertains this by actual measurement? How easy—how pleasant and how profitable would it be, every season, for a far-

mer to take his son, who has studied more or less of surveying—or if he has no such son his friend or neighbor, with a measuring line and survey every cultivated piece—and if he cannot plan it—he can at least minute down the contents of each, and may then calculate the amount of seed required, and at harvest, he can come into this society and tell us of his success in an intelligible and interesting manner.

We now come to consider our third point.—Improvidence in providing and keeping in repair proper implements, &c. I am aware that much has already been done on this subject; but if I mistake not, much more remains to be done, before labor can be applied with the greatest degree of profit to husbandry. Every farm worth cultivating is entitled to a good, substantial set of farming tools: not only such as are used exclusively in cultivating the soil and harvesting crops; but such implements as an ingenious yankee may wield for keeping the whole set in order. I know some men's head work induces them to prefer borrowing to purchase, but let such consider they are in this way liable to loss of time, loss of temper, and what every man should be studious to preserve, the loss of good neighborhood. A prosperous man once having procured a good supply of tools should reflect that if they are worth having, they are entitled to his care; and experience will teach him, not only the value of the old saying ‘a place for every thing and every thing in its place,’ but that one dollar's worth of oil and spanish brown, will save more wood, than five dollars will replace.

Having tolerated my promiscuous method, permit me to pursue it a little farther, in speaking of the principle objects which are most entitled to our attention, as producers. Too much care can scarcely be paid to the breeds of animals which we raise, or in selecting the individuals to be kept. Such animals will not only be saleable at any time, at a goodly price, but we shall take better care of them.

We always care most for beautiful objects, we take better care of a good coat than a poor one. Cobbett said ‘should the most stiff rumped Jeremiah Broadbrim in the city of brotherly love see two women in a gutter, the one handsome and the other ugly, he would most assuredly help them both out, but he would infallibly extend his hand to the pretty one first.’

We should remember that any animal worth keeping, is worth keeping well—our greatest failure in this respect, I apprehend is, in feeding the first winter. I should think many farmers had the same idea as old Mr Howe, who said he ‘always gave his poorest hay to his calves for they knew no better than to eat it.’ One or two dollars extra expense in feeding our calves and colts, by furnishing a small daily amount of provender and roots, will enhance the value of the animal when at mature size, twice or thrice that amount. Besides the pleasure of such attentions, we are certain that thereby we insure a gentle and highly useful animal.

Of the various Breeds of animals introduced among us from abroad, I do not feel competent to say much—not because I have neglected the subject, but because there are so many circumstances to be considered before we can know certainly, that our original stock, with the same care in selecting and feeding, will not, all the expense being considered, be equally profitable, with the imported.

When we look about our country and see how many noble animals of our common breeds can be exhibited, and consider, that they are inured to our climate, and have come to their present valuable proportions by a little extra care and expense—it is possible, to say the least, that the difference between our native stock and imported breeds, depend in a great degree on the care we take of each.

We have refined so much on our breeds of sheep, that unless we soon find a more success-

ful cross than those most common for the last twenty five years we shall soon have nothing left on which to engraft a cross breed.

It is fondly hoped that we are commencing a kind of back-track, which may lead to the desired results; but many of us are too old to learn at this time of day, that any THEORY on this subject is to be relied on. Time and experience, though slow, are the only unerring teachers in this business, as well as in most of the affairs of life requiring skill.

For the present, and probably for years to come, those who refuse to become Grahamites, must depend on that flesh which was forbidden the Jews, for nourishment—and although some men of ready assertion will tell you, and even prove it by figures, that pork can be raised for four cents the pound, the huge pawed farmer, who supports and supplies his own piggery, knows better:—and he knows also, that without a close attention to breeds and breeders, as well as to the proper mode of feeding, it is hard work to grow rich by it. It is true, we can feed one or two hogs on the slops from our houses and a little additional food, and scarcely feel it; but the man who goes beyond this, and feeds from his cellar and grain bin, for market, will soon find that unless he employs his hogs as manufacturers of manure, and in the end obtains a high price, it is an uphill concern. It is a subject, however, on which very little is accurately known—hitherto most of our pork has been produced in a kind of haphazard family way, without any accurate knowledge of the expense. It is well worthy the attention of the members of this society, and I doubt not will be thoroughly investigated.

A great change is taking place in exchanging the labor of the ox, in which inspired wisdom tells us, there is much profit, for that of the horse. When we consider the difference in the expense of rearing, and in the value of the animals when past labor, it may well be questioned if this change may not be proceeding too far. If all men would count the cost, we should soon see; but alas! all men will not count the cost.

Of Vegetables I shall rank first in my list the potatoe. That which we readily obtain annually attracts little notice, and few people seem to be aware, that without this root, New England would scarcely be habitable. An investigation of the value and importance of the root, in sustaining man and animals in Maine, would almost transcend belief. Every body admires and praises it, yet how few spend a thought on its improvement. There are, in this County those, who boast that they have planted from the same variety, thirty years. Any man who will grow for his table a strong, watery variety of potatoes, deserves no better. I believe a good, fine grained, mealy potatoe, is as much better than a poor watery one, for an animal as it is for a man. Still, in growing potatoes for animals, we should have in view productiveness and ease of cultivation. Some varieties will cost 100 per cent more to cultivate, than others. The man who has a variety of this root, which is of a fine, mealy grain—bold bearers—with a small top, and easily harvested, should cherish it as one of the best blessings of Heaven. Hours might be occupied on the various modes of culture, and their adaptedness to different soils, but I think there will be little need of lectures on this subject, if common sense and common means be brought to operate.

So many have had their fingers bitten, if not by frost by frost-bitten corn, that there is little danger of men's running mad for great corn fields. Let every one follow his bent in this thing, experience is the only corrector.

I need say little of wheat since the state has taken it under its care. I shall not quarrel with the experiment, but it is an experiment, which will remove the deposit of our State Treasury as certainly as Gen. Jackson did that of the U. States.

Of barley much more will be known in five years than at this time. It has been unfairly treated and partially judged. The two rowed is not always the largest, but all things considered, the surest crop. If you wish to throw you seed away, sow it on a wet or a barren soil, and my word for it, you shall no more be troubled. If you wish a crop equal to oats *bushel for bushel*, put it on a lively, warm soil, in good tilth, about the middle of May, and put it fairly under, with a cultivator, and if you do not succeed I know nothing about it. For seeding down to grass it is as good as wheat, and may stand out in the cock a fortnight, with as little injury as meadow hay.

Concerning labor saving machinery, I shall advise you to avail yourselves to what extent you can without paying 'too dear for the whistle.'

Gentlemen, my paper is out, and the wick of your patience must be in the socket. If we cannot by united effort bring ourselves up to the proper state of action, let us emigrate to the land of promise where the Fever and Ague will do that for us which in this land of virtue and plenty, we fail to do for ourselves.

Maine Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, March 20.

HOUSE. Bill additional for the education of youth, came from the Senate indefinitely postponed. The House concurred.

THURSDAY, March 21.

SENATE. Leave to withdraw—on the petition of Joshua Carpenter.

Resolves finally passed—in favor of Nathl. Hutchins—in favor of the town of St. George—of Joseph Pomeroy.

Bills enacted—to reduce the Capital Stock of the Eastern Bank Bangor—additional act concerning towns town meetings and the choice of town officers—regulating the manufacture and inspection of Lime and Lime Casks—relative to the State Library—additional to incorporate the Penobscot Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THURSDAY, March 21.

HOUSE. Mr Holmes of Winthrop, introduced a Resolve providing for the distribution of the Geological Survey. Rules suspended, and passed to be engrossed.

Passed to be enacted—Bill to incorporate the Penobscot Mutual Fire Insurance Company—additional regulating town meetings—establishing a State Library.

Finally Passed—Resolve in favor of Nathl. Hutchins—in favor of Joseph Pomeroy—for the benefit of the town of St. George—Bill to incorporate the Great Works Bridge Company—to incorporate the Livermore Falls Bridge Company.

FRIDAY, March 22.

SENATE. Indefinitely postponed—Resolve for furnishing arms for the militia.

Passed to be engrossed—Resolve in favor of Cotton Ward and William Rust—to incorporate the South Paris Aqueduct Company—in favor of Jeremiah Smith—additional for the government of the State Prison—to incorporate the St. George Canal Co.—in favor of Samuel Daggett.

Bills enacted—additional for the preservation of fish in the Penobscot waters—to set off certain lands from Dearborn to Belgrade—to incorporate the York Iron Co.—also North Dixmont Mill Co.—to limit the salary of the Sheriff of Piscataquis.

Resolves finally passed—in favor of J. B. Cahoon—authorizing the Treasurer to issue certificates in certain cases—also to audit and pay claims for Wheat & Corn bounty returned after March 20th—also to pay interest on all debts due from the State to cities, towns and plantations—in favor of James Perkins—of Franklin Smith.

FRIDAY, March 22.

Bills enacted—to incorporate the Kirkland Flour mill and Manufacturing Company; also the Athens Flour and Grist mill Co; regulating the taking of fish in Alewife Brook; taxing shares in turnpikes; to incorporate the Livermore Falls Bridge Co; to change the name of A J Kurek; additional to regulate Ferries; to incorporate the Great Works Bridge; imposing additional duties on the Surveyor General; additional for the government of the State Prison.

Resolves finally passed—in relation to the public Domain; to procure Books on military Tactics; in favor of the town of Sebec.

FRIDAY, March 22.

SENATE. Bills enacted—to incorporate the Kirkland Flour Mill and Manufacturing Co.; Athens Flour and Grist Mill Co.; to regulate the taking of fish in Alewife Brook; taxing shares in turnpikes; to incorporate the Livermore Falls Bridge Co.; the Great Works Bridge Co.; to change the name of A J Kurek; additional regulating the fees of County Attorneys; imposing additional duties on the Surveyor General; additional for the government of the State Prison.

Resolves finally passed—in relation to the public domain; to procure books of military tactics; in favor of the town of Sebec; of the town of Corinna; of Saml. Daggett; of Wm. Smart; for the distribution of the Geological Report; relative to State Library.

FRIDAY, March 22.

HOUSE. Resolves finally passed—providing for the distribution of the Geological Report; relative to State Library; in favor of Saml Daggett Treasurer of New Vineyard; of Benj. Partridge and Jedediah Pratt; of town of Corinna.

SATURDAY, March 22.

SENATE. Indefinitely postponed—Resolve fixing the pay of salaried officers and agents for extra services.

Bills enacted—to provide in part for the expenditures government; additional to organize, discipline and govern the Militia; to incorporate St George's Canal Co; also, the South Paris Aqueduct Co to encourage the rearing of oxen; additional to and explanatory of the several Acts now in force for the relief of poor debtors; to incorporate the Portland and Spencer Stream Lumber Co; additional to incorporate the Rumford, Bethel and Oxford Bridge; also, the Kennebec Stage Co; additional to incorporate the city of Bangor; to abolish the Municipal Court of Bangor and establish a Police Court.

SATURDAY, March 23.

HOUSE. Bill to incorporate Anson Woollen Company was amended so as to make private property holden and referred to the next Legislature.

Mr Frost, from the Select Committee on the Resolve in favor of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers in the service of the State, reported the same in a new draft, allowing each \$2.50 a month, in addition to the U. S. soldiers—passed to be engrossed.

Bill to appropriate and assess on the inhabitants of this State a tax of \$101,000, came up on its final passage.

On motion of Mr Lyman, the yeas and nays were ordered and decided in the affirmative 70 to 78.

MONDAY, March 25.

SENATE. The Senate was called to order at 5 1/2 o'clock A. M. A message was received from the House informing the Senate that that body had voted to adjourn without day, when next it adjourned and the Senate concurred.

The House non-concurred the Senate in the indefinite postponement of State Tax Bill. Mr Dumont moved to adhere. The motion prevailed, yeas 10, nays 5, after some remarks by Messrs Emery and Bradley against, and Mr Dumont in favor of the motion.

Messrs Barker, Bowles and Gross were joined to the committee to inform the Governor that the Legislature are ready to adjourn without day unless he has some farther communication to make.

The Secretary of State then came in and laid on the table a list of 130 Acts and 126 Resolves, and informed the Senate that he had no farther communications to make.

Mr Belcher then arose and addressed the President in a few pertinent remarks.

Mr B then offered the following resolve, which unanimously passed.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate be presented to the Hon. Job Prince, for the able, dignified and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of President the present session, and that he be requested to accept the assurance of our approbation and esteem, and our ardent wishes for his future welfare and prosperity.

The President then replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE—It ever gives me pleasure to receive the approbation of my constituents or of those whom I serve, and for the vote just passed, permit me to tender my cordial thanks, and in doing this, I assure you, it is not mere formality, but the undisssembled feeling of my heart.

I entered upon the responsible duties of President without that experience which is so necessary to correct and dispatch in legislation. That I have erred in the discharge of those duties is probable, but I hope my errors have leaned to the side of indulgence and liberality. I owe much to your kind and courteous disposition, manifested on all occasions. I congratulate you on the harmony that has prevailed during the present session, and although we have differed wide-

ly on many questions, yet the ardour of debate has never been permitted to degenerate into personal invective.

I am happy in bearing testimony to the fidelity with which you have discharged your duties, and the promptness with which you have acted on the business that has come before us, and although the session has been protracted beyond what was anticipated at first, I believe a sufficient reason will be found in the deeply interesting and highly important subjects presented for our consideration.

We are now about to separate, probable not all to meet again in this life, and to return to our constituents, friends and families, to resume our customary occupations in life; and you, individually, carry with you my best wishes for your health, peace and prosperity, and may none of us, whether in public or private life, ever be overcome of evil, but all "so number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom."

Bills enacted—additional to incorporate the Kennebec Ferry Co; to incorporate the Anson Woolen Manufacturing Co; to provide in part for the expenditures of government.

Resolves finally passed—in favor of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers; of the town of Liberty and Freedom; making a requisition on the several Banks in this State; in favor P. M. Garcelon.

MONDAY, March 25.

House. The House met at half past 5 o'clock, in the morning.

On motion of Mr Tyler of Newfield, Ordered, That when the House next adjourn, it adjourn without day. Mr Tyler was charged with a message to the Senate informing them of the same.

Bill laying a State tax, came from the Senate indefinitely postponed. Mr Lyman moved to recede and concur—negated 44 to 57. On motion of Mr Levensaler, the House adhered.

Resolves finally passed—in relation to the State loan; of towns of Liberty and Freedom; authorizing a requisition on the several Banks; in favor of non-commissioned officers and soldiers in actual service; in favor of P. M. Garcelon.

Bills enacted—to incorporate Anson Woolen Manufacturing Co; to provide in part for the expenditures of government.

The Secretary of State came in with a Message from the Governor, that he has approved 130 Acts and 126 Resolves, being all that have been laid before him and that he has no further communication to make.

Mr Allen of Bangor moved the vote of thanks to the speaker which was unanimously passed and the parting speech delivered and they adjourned.

LEGISLATURE ADJOURNED. The Legislature of this State adjourned without day, on Monday last. Although there has been occasionally not a little difference of opinion among the members and a good deal of political sparring, yet they parted in peace, and good humor, all parties being remarkably satisfied with their own operations. The vote of thanks to the Speaker, was moved by E. H. Allen Esq. of Bangor prefaced with some very appropriate remarks which were responded to by the Speaker. One hundred and thirty acts have been passed, and one hundred and twenty-six resolves. We shall hereafter furnish our subscribers with the public acts, in a number of our paper as soon as they can be furnished for the Press.

Boston, March 23. Flour continues to fall. Sales are limited. In Grain about the same prices are sustained as in our last.

New York, March 13. Flour—Excessively dull; in prices a further reduction of 12 cts. on Western and 12 1-2 a 25 on southern. Sales common brands Western canal 8 37, fancy 8 06 a \$8. Southern of every kind, except Richmond City Mills, nominal at \$3. Rye Flour and Corn Meal dull.

Married,

In Kingfield, by Rev. J. True, Moses Jordan to Miss Lucretia Witham.

In Norway, Mr Woodward W. Latham to Miss Elvira Morse.

DIED,

In Hartford, of Lung Fever, Mr Samuel Gawmon aged 86 years. He had from his youth enjoyed a remarkable degree of health, having worked every year at haying, for 80 years.

In Guilford, infant child of John H. Loring, Esq aged one year.

At Farmington Falls, Feb. 16, Miss Calesta Elizabeth, daughter of Mr Isaac Hibbard, aged 26.

In Goshen, (Indiana,) on the 20th ult. of consumption, Mr Gamaliel Marchant, formerly editor of the Bangor Whig, aged 26 years.

In Farmington, Hellen Louisa, daughter of E. G. and Loumira Wyman, aged two years and 6 months.

Notice.

THE meeting of the Winthrop Antislavery Society, stands adjourned to Tuesday next, at six o'clock P. M. S. B. BENJAMIN, Rec. Sec'y. Winthrop, March 26 1839.

Debating Society.

ALL persons interested in the formation of a Society for Mutual Improvement, Debate, &c., are requested to meet at the Brick School House in this Village on Wednesday evening next, (April 3d) at 7 o'clock, to adopt measures for the accomplishment of this object.

PER ORDER.

March 29.

Messenger Eclipse.



THIS well known thorough bred Horse, whose sire was American Eclipse and Dam by Old imported Messenger, is offered for sale on very reasonable terms.

Also—blood colt Son of Exton Eclipse out of Lady Helen by American Eclipse—for terms &c., please apply to REUBEN H. GREEN. Winslow, March 22, 1839. 3w8.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I Samuel Goodrich, have given to my son David Goodrich his time, and declare him free to trade for himself, and therefore shall claim none of his wages, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date. SAM'L GOODRICH. March, 23 1839. 3w8.



THE Subscriber offers for sale the FARM on which he now resides, situated about 3 miles from Readfield Corner on the road leading to Winthrop—about four miles from the same.

Said Farm contains about two hundred acres of excellent farming land, well wooded and watered, and has on it one of the most valuable orchards in the country.

Any one desirous of obtaining a good farm will do well to call and examine it.

Likewise he will dispose of his stock and farming tools if desired. Terms liberal.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises. B. H. CUSHMAN.

March 23, 1839.

"Young Hercules."

THE Subscriber will keep this superior Bull for the use of Cows at his stable the present season.

Young Hercules was sired by the famous Bull, called Hercules, which passed through this State six years ago for Exhibition on account of his size and beauty, and came of a first rate Kezer Cow. He will be five years old in May next—is a beautiful Chesnut color with some white spots—girts near seven feet and weighed about 1700 lbs.—His stock is large, well proportioned and of a hardy constitution.

Farmers and all interested in rearing good stock are invited to give their patronage to this Bull if on Examination they like him. LLOYD THOMAS. Winthrop, March 16 1839.

Notice.

THE subscriber gives notice to all persons indebted to him for cloth dressing in 1838, in the mill formerly occupied by Mr. HIRAM COLE in Winthrop, that his Books are left with SAM'L P. BENSON, Esq., for collection, who is duly authorized to settle the same. No cost will be charged to those who pay their accounts before the middle of May next. STEDMAN KENDALL. Winthrop, March 13, 1839. 3w6

Agricultural Notice.

AN adjourned Meeting of the Ken. Co. Agricultural Society will be held at the Mason's Hall in Winthrop Village on Wednesday the 3d. day of April, at ten o'clock A. M. As business of importance is to be acted upon, a general attendance is desired. M. SEAVEY, Rec. Secy.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for either the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, or 5th, vols. of the Maine Farmer, are requested to make immediate payment to him in HALLOWELL. Those who pay previous to the 1st day of May next, will save cost, but after that time all demands, without exception, will be left with an Attorney for collection. If there are any poor and cannot pay by the 1st. of May who will call and make it appear that they are unable, shall have their bill receipted in full.

WILLIAM NOYES.

Hallowell, Feb. 16, 1839.

6w3

To the Hon. Thomas Parker, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Franklin.

The petition and representation of REUBEN LORD, Guardian of Reuben H. Lord, Olive B. Lord & Jonas B. Lord, minors, children & heirs of Oliver Lord late of Farmington in the County of Franklin, deceased, respectfully shews that said minors are seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in said Farmington and described as follows; being part of a gore on the Westerly line of Farmington being the same on which said Lord now lives containing seventy acres more or less; that said estate is unproductive of any benefit to said minors and that it will be for the interest of said minors that the same should be sold, and the proceeds put out and secured on interest. He therefore prays your honor that he may be authorized and empowered agreeably to law to sell at public or private sale the above described real estate, or such part of it as in your opinion may be expedient. All which is respectfully submitted.

REUBEN LORD.

County of Franklin, ss. At a Court of Probate, held in Farmington on the fifth day of March, 1839.

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered. That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Winthrop, that all persons interested may attend on the first Tuesday of May next, at the Court of Probate then to be holden in Farmington and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

THOMAS PARKER, Judge.

Attest: W. DICKEY, Register.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest: W. Dickey, Register.

3w6

MACHINE CARDS.

T. B. MERRICK, No. 6 and 7 Kennebec Row, Hallowell. Keeps constantly for sale Machine Cards of first quality.

Also: Card Cleansers, Comb Plate, Tacks, and Emery.

Feb. 11, 1839

Salt Rheum.

TRUFANT'S remedy for the Salt Rheum and other cutaneous diseases such as Ring Worm, Scald Head, Shingles, Leprosy, &c. The most safe and effectual remedy ever yet discovered. This medicine may be obtained of his agents as follows; New Gloucester, Cross, Chandler & Co; Minot, N. L. Woodbury; Minot Centre, C. S. Packard; Turner Village, Harris & Perry; North Turner, Wm B. Bray; Livermore, Britten & Morrison; North Livermore, Jefferson Coolidge; Jay, Joel Paine; Wilton, S. Strickland; East Wilton, Joseph Covel; Farmington Centre, John Titcomb; Farmington Falls, Thomas Caswell; New Sharon, Joseph Bullen; Mercer, Lewis Bradley; Norridgewock, Sol. W. Bates; Skowhegan, Amos F. Parlin; Monmouth, J. B. Prescott; Greene, John Stevens; Lisbon, Joshua Gerrish; Waterville, Z. Sanger; Augusta, J. E. Ladd; Gardiner, Wm. Palmer. And by his agents generally throughout the State.

A fresh supply just received and for sale by SAMUEL CHANDLER Winthrop.

Price one dollar with full directions.

The subscriber has been Agent for the sale of the above medicine for a few months, and during that time has seen persons affected with the Salt Rheum in every degree, from a very slight touch on the hand, to the covering of the whole body, completely cured by the above medicine, and would recommend it with the utmost confidence to all, affected in any degree with the above complaints. And resort has been had to this in cases of obstinate humors of years standing with entire success.

SAMUEL ADAMS, Druggist, Hallowell.

For further particulars respecting its worth read advertisements in other papers.

The "Curtis Farm" for Sale.

THE Farm recently owned and occupied by James Curtis, Esq., late of Winthrop, deceased, is now offered for sale. It is situated on the Stage road about 100 rods westerly from the Village and fronting 112 rods on the pond or lake directly below the Factory. This farm contains about 67 acres of land, almost every rod of which is first rate for tillage, and a good wood lot of 20 acres. It is well watered—produces from 35 to 40 tons of good hay and as good crops of every kind, with as little labor as any other in the vicinity. There is upon it an orchard yielding the best of fruit—one large well finished dwelling house and one small one, two barns 100 feet by 30 with a wood house, shed and other out buildings.

The flock of sheep, stock of cattle and farming tools upon the premises together with a good pasture of 50 acres in the town of Rome are also offered for sale.

Persons desirous of purchasing, cannot fail to be suited with this chance for a bargain, upon reasonable terms by calling on SAM'L P. BENSON, Executor. Winthrop, Feb. 28. 1839.

Blanks for Town Orders with receipts on the margin, for sale at

This Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SKETCH.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF CONGRESS.

It was fitting, indeed, that the city which was to be the capitol of this great commonwealth, with its lofty mountains, its vast plains, its magnificent rivers, and, above all, its free and enlightened government, should bear the name of him whose sword severed the political bonds which united us to the parent empire, and whose wisdom guided the councils of the nation, ere yet it arose to the strength of vigorous manhood. There is, therefore, something in the name of Washington which excites our veneration, connected as it is with all that is great, and noble, and exalted, apart from the lofty associations, which, as the city of the American Congress, are clustered about it; but when it is remembered that here, from time to time, are assembled the favorites of the nation, the eloquence and wisdom, the learning and patriotism of a great and free people, we cease to wonder that Washington is invested with an interest which no other city among us can possess. It was, then, with no common feelings, that I first set foot in the city which bears the revered name of the greatest and best of men, and with the eye of a stranger surveyed the interesting scenes of which I had heard so much.

It was during the late special session, and at a period of great political excitement, that I was set down at one of the principal hotels on the Pennsylvania Avenue. Below me was the splendid residence of the President of the United States, and above me, surmounting a gentle hill, which apparently rears its broad shoulders on purpose to receive it, stood that noble edifice, in which assembles the Congress of the nation. Its great size, lofty dome, and commanding position, made it the most imposing object in reach of the eye; and as the banner of my country was proudly floating on either wing, indicating that both houses were in session, I sought at once the gratification of my long-cherished desires of visiting the capitol during a session of Congress.

The weather was most delightful. The sun was pouring floods of light and glory over the beautiful grounds at the western front; the air was still and balmy, and the fountain in the midst of the mall sent up its sparkling waters in the shorn rays of the October sun, and hung out its rainbow colors to allure the passing stranger. I paused, however, only for a moment, and hurried on up the steep of stairs to the outer corridor—thence by the naval monument arising from a stone basin of living water—thence under the heavy stone arches in the lower story of the capitol—up another casement of stone steps—and onward, till I suddenly found myself under the immense dome that canopies the vast rotunda.

Here the statuary and paintings held me for a moment, and for a moment I paused to catch the echoes and re-echoes cast back from the vaulted roof and circular walls, and then hurried through another suite of narrow passages and dark stairways, till, emerging through an obscure door, I found myself at once in the circular gallery of the House of Representatives, looking upon one of the most imposing scenes that my eyes ever beheld.

What a noble hall! how lofty the ceiling! what an array of dark, variegated marble columns! The statuary, too, and the portraits—there the lamented Lafayette—and here the great, the good, the inimitable Washington. But above all, witness this vast assemblage, the representatives of our twenty-six empire states! They are gathered from the four winds of heaven—here sits a Missourian from the land of bears and buffaloes, and there, by his side, a man bred up amid the luxuries and refinements of a populous city—here is a sallow-faced representative from the rice grounds of

the south, and there a ruddy farmer from the bleak hills and fertile valleys of the north;—there is a man from the prairies, and another from the woods, and still another from the fishing grounds—here is the scholar from his cloister, the mechanic from his shop, the laborer from his field, the manufacturer from his ware-house, the merchant from his desk, the lawyer from his office, the doctor from his laboratory, and even the minister from his pulpit. And from what vast distances have they gathered! From Maine, and Florida, and Louisiana, and Missouri, and Wisconsin. They have traversed mountains, ascended great rivers, crossed immense prairies, penetrated thick forests, and been whirled over hundreds of miles of railroads, and passed through every variety of climate, to reach only the common centre of our common country: and yet they all speak one language, are animated with the same love of liberty, and are assembled under the same national banner to deliberate for the good of our commonwealth.

What a glorious country! how vast its extent! how endless its resources! Above all, what a picture of human freedom is here presented! Here are no castes, no orders of knighthood or privileged nobility. The high-souled representative, whose bursts of manly eloquence now fill this noble hall and startle this mighty mass of mind, may, in another week, be a private citizen, retired upon his acres, or perhaps working in his shop. He who, with so much dignity, occupies the speaker's chair, and with a word directs the business and guides the deliberations of this proud assembly, will in a few days be on a level with the meanest citizen of Tennessee;—that venerable looking man, in the decline of life, and dressed in a brown frock coat, leaning his smooth bald head upon his hand, and looking with an air of abstraction upon the mass of papers before him, though he be at present but the representative of a single congressional district in the "Bay State," was once at the head of this great republic, and stood on a footing with the proudest monarchs of the old world. Wonderful country! long may it remain to cherish the rights of man, and, like the dews of heaven, to dispense equal laws and equal justice to all.

The Senate is a more dignified body than the House. The seats are farther asunder—the members older and more decorous. The hall itself is less imposing in appearance; but as I sat in the gallery and looked down upon the mighty intellects which were there assembled, and thought of the admirable machinery of our government, by which the sovereignty of the states was recognized in this august assembly, I felt an indescribable awe, a holy reverence, which the other house had failed to inspire. Before me sat the representatives of twenty-six sovereign, independent states, chosen by their several legislatures for their learning, ability, and patriotism, and constituting, without a shadow of doubt, the most enlightened and talented legislative body in the world.

There, too, were the choice spirits which had so often elicited my admiration when at a distance. There was Johnson, the gallant colonel, sitting in the chair of the vice-president, with a frank, open, good-humored expression upon his countenance, which savored little of the far-famed *Indian killer*—and Webster too—I can see him now with his fine massive forehead, and full expressive eyes. He seems as "calm as a summer's morning," but arouse him and you startle a lion. What a voice! what a countenance! what solemnity of manner!—and Clay—that tall, coarse looking man, with the broad, good-humored mouth, who leans so gracefully upon his desk, is the renowned senator from Kentucky. Mr Wright, the courteous chairman of the committee on finance, is the plain, farmer-looking man, dressed in a brown coat, who rises so calmly

to answer the fierce attack of the member who has just sat down. He is never excited, never passionate, never personal, but addresses himself to the business of the session with an industry and decorum worthy of all commendation. The tall, slender man, with a countenance a little inclined to severity, is Mr Calhoun, of South Carolina. How earnest his manner! how strong and overwhelming his method! But our space would fail to call up the stout-framed Benton, the eloquent Preston, and White, and Grundy, and Rives, and Buchanan, and Southard, and Wall, each a host within himself, and fit to guide the destinies of a nation.

And this, then, thought I, as I retraced my way to the Rotunda, is the Congress of the United States—the great forum of American eloquence! Here resides the common sensorium, the great ganglion of our beautiful system, sending out its nerves into every country, and town, and village in this vast commonwealth, and sympathizing with every member, however distant or obscure. A single spark electrifies the whole—an injury at the extremity pervades the mass—and agitation in the centre shakes the extremities—"E pluribus unum" is written upon the whole. We are many in name, but one only in fact, one in government, one in interest, and one in destiny. May he whose spirit brooded over our infant councils, and crowned our early struggles with victory, still defend us against disunion, and lead us on to still greater degrees of prosperity and glory.

S. G. A.
Brooklyn, 1838. [Methodist Magazine and Quarterly Review.]

Seed Wheat for Sale.

MALAGA, Golden Straw, Black Sea, Red Beard, Merimichie Tea, and the common Bald Wheat for Seed. At LINCOLN'S Seed store, Hallowell.
Feb. 5, 1839.

Binding.

ANY person wishing to have the back volumes of the Farmer bound, can be accommodated by leaving them at this office. Price for binding, 62 1-2 cts. per vol.

Indian Wheat for Sale

By EBEN FULLER.

Augusta, March 7, 1839.

THORBURN'S China Tree Corn, for sale at LINCOLN'S Seed Store.

To Silk Growers.

MULBERRY trees—Brousa and Morus Alba, from one to five years growth for Sale by
M. & S. W. SYLVESTER.
South Leeds, March 15 1839.

A Common Laborer wanted—
White Mulberry Trees for Sale.

THE Subscriber wishes to hire one good common laborer to work on an old farm. He has also a White Mulberry Nursery of trees from 3 to 5 feet high, a good size to set, which he wishes to sell either all together, or in lots to suit purchasers at a low price.

ELIJAH WOOD.

Winthrop, March 14 1839.

The Maine Farmer,

And Journal of the Useful Arts,

Is published weekly at Winthrop by SEAVEY & ROBBINS, and Edited by E. HOLMES & M. SEAVEY.

Price \$2.00 a year. \$2.50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year. A deduction of 25 cents will be made to those who pay CASH in advance—and a proportionable deduction to those who pay before the publication of the 26th number, at which time payment is considered due.

Any kind of produce, not liable to be injured by frost, delivered to an Agent in any town in the State, will be received in payment.

Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers, and act as Agent, shall receive a copy for his services.

A few short advertisements will be inserted at the following rates. All less than a square \$1.00 for three insertions. \$1.25 per square, for three insertions. Continued three weeks at one half these rates.

All letters on business must be free of postage.